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ings of the stock-holder. The paper circulation will, indirectly, necessitate a salutary renovation of things, and accelerate that renovation. It is only by communicating with the market of the world in a common measure of value, that the just and *natural proportion* can be sustained between national capital, national stock, and the quantity of circulating medium which is necessary for the purposes of exchange in both, the undue accumulation of which fictitious medium only serves the ends of the enemy, in excluding us from the continent. Peace alone can bring back our gold, and the cultivation of good neighbourhood with the nations, instead of an insulated and monopolizing spirit pervading not only our foreign relations, but our domestic connexions. Reform alone can make these countries bear with fortitude the burthens which even peace will bring along with it. Reform alone can accomplish an incorporate union between these islands. Reform alone can make even Catholic emancipation a national blessing. We hail the urgent necessity of an adequate reform in the representation of the people; and in contemplating even our public calamities as indirect means in the hands of Divine Providence for accelerating the arrival of this best of blessings, we must

acknowledge that, in our eyes, they lose no small portion of their bitterness.

They who are interested in the redress of the wrongs of Africa, will find matter of much importance in the Remarks on the Sixth Report of the African Institution, at page 226.

IT affords satisfaction to us that "Doctor Black begs leave to inform the Ministers and Elders of the General Synod of Ulster, that on his return from an excursion during the greater part of July and August, he prepared, in pursuance of their request, and his engagement, a fair Copy of his "Statement relative to Dr. Dickson," delivered by him at their last Meeting; that it is now in the Press, and will be ready for delivery to the several Presbyteries, at their Quarterly Meeting in November."

When this Document shall be published, others besides the members of Presbyteries will read it, and it is to be hoped, judge impartially in the case. The subject is of high importance, and requires a dispassionate examination before the tribunal of public opinion; and before this tribunal the Synod of Ulster, instead of being judges in their own case, must submit to be parties. We shall do our duty in bringing the case forward for adjudication.

PUBLIC OCCURRENCES.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

Such accounts as the following are seldom noticed in the Newspapers. The managers of them delight more to flatter; and they live by the deception. Those accounts are extracted from the Reports to the Association in London, for the relief of the manufacturing and labouring poor.

IT appears by a late investigation, that

in Spitalfields and its neighbourhood more than 10,000 weavers and their dependents, were out of employment. At Burslem in Staffordshire, in a population of 9000, near 1000 are upon the parish; at Bolton, in a population of 17,000, there are 3000 paupers; at Nottingham a large proportion of the poor are without any employment, and those with fa-

milies who have work are in great poverty ; at Mansfield a very considerable number are utterly unable to procure the common necessities of life, and many who have been far above want are now in very abject poverty ; at Huddersfield the distress is said to be unexampled ; and at Holmfirth the trade of the neighbourhood was never known to be so bad as it is at present ; at Carlisle, Brampton and Wigan, hundreds of families are not able to obtain one half of what is essential to their subsistence ; at Halifax the distressed cases are very numerous ; at Birmingham and its neighbourhood the misery has been extreme, and a subscription of between £. 000 and £. 4000 has been raised and expended by its benevolent inhabitants ; the same generous exertion has been made at Liverpool ; at Stockport hundreds of families are suffering for want of food ; several of the manufactories from a failure of the proprietors being shut up, the hands are turned off, and are in the greatest distress ; many of the manufacturers here, as in other places, have through feelings of humanity encumbered themselves with a large stock of goods, preferring a certain loss to the dreadful alternative of discharging the workmen without a prospect of their being able to obtain subsistence ; at Manchester the calamity has been greatly increased by the late riots, as those in full work at the mills recently destroyed have now nothing to do.

The reports from a variety of other districts are merely a repetition of the same melancholy facts ; it would be impossible to detail all the individual cases of suffering, but the following will give some idea of the nature of that distress which has called forth the exertions of this Association.

In the neighbourhood of the metropolis, a poor weaver, his wife and nine children passed two days without any food, the baker with whom he had contracted a debt of £. 6 refusing to trust him any longer ; in another case a poor family subsisted upon what they could pick out of the wash with which a neighbour fed his pigs ; at Nottingham, a poor man out of work, with a wife and four children receiving very little parochial relief, was found in bed actually starving ; the children were at the same time eating pease-tusks which they had picked up in the streets ; these, with the skins of potatoes gathered in the same way, had been the

only food of the family for several days ; relief was immediately given, but the poor man was too far gone to be recovered, and is since dead.

The distress among the manufacturing poor in many districts has been such, that its effects are strongly marked upon their countenances ; great numbers of them have not only parted with their beds, and almost every article of furniture and clothes, but are deeply in debt to chandlers, bakers, &c., and greatly in arrears for rent ; so that were it possible for them to procure work immediately, it would be long, very long, before they could reinstate themselves in their former rank in society.

MANCHESTER MEETING FOR PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Wednesday, Sept. 2d, a large and respectable body of the friends of Parliamentary Reform, dined at Mr. White's, the Spread Eagle, Manchester, Thomas Kershaw, Esq. in the chair. The meeting was honoured with the presence of that long-revered and venerable patriot, that genuine friend to the constitutional liberties of his country, Major Cartwright. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were given from the chair.

"The King, the Peers, and the People, and may prerogative, privilege and freedom, be equally held sacred and inviolate."

"The Prince Regent, and may he ever keep in mind the declaration of the Prince of Wales, 'That Government is a trust held for the benefit of the people.'"

"Duly proportioned Representation, co-extensive with direct taxation, and in Parliaments of a duration not exceeding one year."

"May the thirty-eight Petitioners for Peace and Parliamentary Reform live to enjoy the blessings for which they have manfully contended, and for which they have severely suffered," with three times three.

"May there always be 'an insufficiency of evidence' to convict the innocent." (*Great applause.*)

"The Society entitled, 'The Union for Parliamentary Reform, according to the constitution,' and may its appeal to the nation have its proper influence on the heart of every Englishman."

"May 'Petitions of Right,' from injured millions, soon insure to their country, Justice, Liberty, and Peace."

The Chairman rose, and said, "I have the pleasure of proposing the health of a gentleman, who has for half a century distinguished himself in the cause of Liberty, Peace, and Reform. He has grown grey in the service of his country. His name will be revered as long as constitutional freedom shall be deemed estimable in the hearts of Britons. (*Applause.*) Gentlemen, you anticipate my intentions—I give you the name of Major Cartwright. (*Three times three, and thunders of applause, which continued for several minutes.*)

When it had subsided, the venerable patriot rose, and expressed his acknowledgements to the Chairman, for proposing his health, and to the gentlemen present, for the very flattering manner in which they had noticed him. He was not at all conscious of meriting such a testimony of regard, for it was the duty of every Englishman to exert the means he possessed to promote the great object of Parliamentary Reform, and he had done no more than his duty. (*Applause.*)

As he was a stranger in the town, he begged leave to explain how it happened that he was at the meeting. Thirty-eight persons, assembled in a constitutional manner, with the laudable view of petitioning for a redress of grievances, were apprehended, not merely by the civil power, but by a military force, (which is a *new* mode of executing the law,) and hurried to a jail; from which they were committed on the oath, (as he had been informed,) of a hired witness, to Lancaster Castle:—the circumstances of the case, as he heard them, gave rise to suspicions in his mind, that it might be the intention of those concerned in the transaction, to revive the system of restraint on the expression of public opinion, introduced by an apostate from reform—now no more. (*Applause.*) They have remained in prison about three months; but protected by the favour of Providence, and the integrity of a jury, they have escaped the danger and destruction with which they were threatened. (*Gr. at applause.*) The whole of the affair excited in him so irresistible an interest, that, anticipating their acquittal, from a conviction of their innocence, he came down that he might congratulate them on their arrival here. "Thank God," said he, "my anticipation of their

innocence has proved correct. They are freed from the charge. They have obtained a victory infinitely more triumphant than a thousand victories gained by a despotic ally over a despotic enemy." (*Bursts of applause.*) He hoped and trusted this victory would have the effect of animating the friends of constitutional freedom to perseverance in the cause of reform, till the number of petitions for that object required a stage-waggon to convey them to the door of the House of Commons. (*Applause.*) In the purification of that House, is the whole secret of our deliverance; it will free our country from the horrible evils that afflict it. (*Applause.*) This theme necessarily led him to advert to the Union Society, lately established in London, the object of which is, to uphold and make known the principles of the constitution, and to procure, by all proper means, an union throughout the kingdom of all the friends to political liberty. In alluding to the administration of the government in this country, the disastrous proceedings and undeviating misrule of which, he said, we were accustomed to consider as originating in a disregard for the people, in folly, and in insanity, he referred to a work written on Political Economy, by Sir James Stuart, and compared the measures of Government with those principles recommended by that author, as essential to destroy the liberties of a free nation. (*He sat down amidst great and unbounded applause.*)

"The 'Hampten Club,' and may its patriotic call draw forth Hampdens, honest, wise, and brave, from every county and every corner of the kingdom."

"The speedy putting down of the Borough Faction, that Englishmen may once more hold a property on their own estates; and have real Representatives for securing honourable and permanent peace; of which a Faction, that thrives by war, must ever be the enemy."

"Representation without Rotten Boroughs; Defence without Foreign Soldiers; Law without a Military execution of it; and Trial by Jury without hired Spies and Informers." (*Three times three, and great applause.*)

"Sir Francis Burdett, and the Electors of Westminster, whose example, if universally imitated, would soon insure a Reform of Parliament."

"Commerce, the social link of nations,

and may we ever keep in mind, that as national freedom was the cause of our once flourishing commerce, so if that cause be destroyed, the effect must disappear, to make way for slavery, with decay and ruin, vice and desperation in its train."

“ H. Brougham, Esq., in whom are united the able advocate, and the enlightened statesman, and may he long live to enjoy the gratitude of his country.”
(*Three times three, and great applause.*)

Major Cartwright stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Brougham, in which he had particularly lamented that his professional engagements at Lancaster, prevented him from attending the Meeting.

Mr. Weight said, the manner in which the health of Mr. Brougham had been received, gave him great pleasure. It was a tribute of gratitude and esteem to a man, to whose excellence of character, the concurring approbation of a whole country bore honourable testimony. [Applause.] His qualifications were an ornament to private and to professional life. As a man he was exemplary from the correct morality of his conduct; as an advocate and as a senator, he stood conspicuous for his profound and various knowledge, his zeal, his independence, his dignity, and his honour. (Applause.) He had witnessed his exertions in effecting a Repeal of the hated Orders in Council. (Applause.) He has seen with what unmitigated earnestness and unceasing efforts he had laboured to serve his country on that memorable occasion. The effect, he trusted, would be commensurate with the toil of the Statesman, and the wishes of the people. (Applause.) His expectations and his hopes induced him to consider that the circumstances which took place on the discussion of the Orders in Council, would have an extensive influence in furthering the best interests of his beloved country—to insure which, union, moderation, and prudence, are the best means. Appearing here in the hope of meeting Mr. Brougham, I feel deep regret at his absence, in which you will all participate; but I hope, at some future period, we shall have this pleasure. (Applause.)

"May the Arms of England ever be victorious in the cause of Liberty."

"The Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock."

"The Plough, the Loom, and the Sail."

BELFAST MAG. NO. L.

"The Rev. Mr. Wyvill." (*Three times three, and great applause.*)

Major Cartwright paid some compliments to this distinguished and amiable Clergyman, which were received with great applause.

"The Liberty of the Press : it is like the air in which we live, if we have it not, we die."

"The Lancashire Witches."

"The Constitution, the whole Constitution, and nothing but the Constitution."

The harmony of the evening was what might be anticipated from such an union of heart and sentiment ; combining and embracing all that is good and great in the political happiness, prosperity, and freedom of our country.

Died, on the 7th instant, at Waterford, John Courtenay, for many years an eminent merchant in that city. He was a man of strict integrity, and high honour, qualities always estimable in themselves, but now of greater value, from their rareness in this selfish age, when, from a variety of concurring circumstances, the difficulties of making out the means of living, and the insatiable rage to live in a high style, and, at the same time, accumulate riches, the delicate generous sense of honour is in danger of being tarnished, and gradually obliterated, as the distinguishing trait of the commercial character, more common, in that respect happier, times. He possessed that elevation of mind, which dignifies human nature, and preserves from the littleness which characterizes the mere "danglers after wealth."

—“ In the summer of his life, I knew him
“ And called him friend : for in our hearts
 did dwell.

"Some kindred likings, and some kindred scorns :

"The tyrant's state, the pontiff's pomp
and pride,

"The hireling's meanness: the debasing
tricks

"Of avarice: the sycophantic airs

"Of dangles after wealth. Ah! subjects
fit

"Of generous scorn."*

* Dyer's lines on the death of Gilbert Wakefield.

In the latter years of his life, he, like some other eminently great and good men, experienced an obscuration of his mental faculties. Yet in this wreck of mind, he was still venerable in his ruins; and frequently a transient glimpse of his former self, showed the strong features of his mind, which even disease could not obliterate. Through all, the dignity of a good man occasionally broke out, and discovered the advantages of fixed principles, deeply engraven on the heart. K.

IRISH LINEN TRADE.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of persons concerned in the Irish Linen Trade, held 22d September, 1812, at the New London Tavern, Cheapside,

MR. KINDER, in the Chair,

It was Resolved, That it is highly necessary to guard the public, and the fair trader, against the numerous frauds and deceptions daily practiced, more particularly against persons falsely assuming the character of Agents to fictitious Irish Linen Companies.

That there is not, nor never has been, any such Company in existence; nor any Bleacher or Factor, either in Ireland or in London, who has any concern or connection with any of these pretended agents; that all such pretended companies and agents are, therefore, gross and palpable deceptions, equally injurious to the public and the fair trader.

That these pretended agents are supplied with goods by houses in the City of London; which houses themselves are supplied by Factors in town, so that two profits are paid before the goods get into their hands, and in that case a third profit must be paid by the consumer.

That it must, therefore, evidently appear, that so far from serving the public on better terms, every trader of credit and respectability, by going to the first market, is enabled to sell at a much cheaper rate; and it is to be presumed, the experience and honour of regular Houses of established repute, and connection, is more to be confided in, than that of persons assuming fictitious characters, and, in some instances, fictitious names.

That it lately appeared under a commission of bankruptcy, at Guildhall, that a concern had been carried on in or near Bloomsbury-square, for eleven years, un-

der the name of the Irish Linen Company, by a person who had never been brought up to the business; that he was supplied with goods by two Houses in the City of London; that he had expended £2,400 in advertising; that there never had been any such company in existence, and that he was the only person concerned

That the Commissioners animadverted upon these transactions with great severity, terming them "gross and abominable frauds;" observing, "that it was really shocking to see such frauds practised upon the public; that such advertisements as the Bankrupt's were calculated solely for the purpose of cheating ignorant persons; it was done," they said, "to seduce and cheat fools."

That notwithstanding the above reprehension, the said advertisements have been continued to the present time, and it appears that the said concern has been since purchased by a retail linen-draper, who is now carrying on a similar concern in the same neighbourhood, under the like deceptive representation.

That the public may instantly convince themselves of the deception, for, while these pretended Companies are advertising that the goods are of their own manufacture and bleach, the whole of the Linens in their possession are in direct contradiction thereto, stamped with the various Bleacher's names and residences; and were it necessary, we could state the particular Factors in town through whose hands the goods have passed, and the Houses from whom they have been subsequently purchased.

That it is necessary, as well for the credit and respectability of the trade in general, as to protect the public from imposition and deception, to prevent, as far as possible, all fraudulent and deceptive practices, whether by persons representing themselves as Agents to fictitious Companies; or, otherwise, practices highly disgraceful, and equally injurious to the fair trader and the public; and we do therefore appoint a committee, the more effectually to expose and prevent all such impositions in future.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Waithman, for his great exertions on this occasion.

CHARLES KINDER, Chairman.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given

to the Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee, with powers to add to their number.

Mr. C. Kinder, Cheapside
 — C. Cooper, Fleet-street
 — Wilson, Tavistock-street
 — Whitter, Bond-street
 — Varty, Bishopsgate-street
 — Waithman, Fleet-street
 — Jones, Cheapside

Mr. Addison, Ludgate-street
 — Andrews, Ditto
 — Smith, Tavistock-street
 — Stock, Holborn
 — Willsmore, Newgate-street
 — Elliot, Fore-street
 — Johnson, Oxford-street
 — Lewis, Ditto
 — Merrington, Cheapside
 — Edwards, Coventry-street
 — S. Herbert, Bow.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From the 20th August to the 20th September, 1812.

The weather has been mild and dry for several weeks past, and the grain in all the early districts has been cut down, and a good deal of wheat brought to market and sold at a very high price. There is, however, still a good deal of oats to cut in many parts of the country.

It now appears that the crops in a general way are superior in produce to what was at one part of the season expected. Wheat is a great deal above an average crop, and the quality better than it has been for several years past, except where it has been injured by the blast which was so much complained of; although there is some reason now to hope that the malady is not as extensive as was apprehended.

The oat crops have been so much improved by the seasonable rains that fell in the two last months, that they now appear good both in quality and quantity. The late potatoes have improved far beyond expectation; yet notwithstanding the goodness of the prospect, oat-meal and potatoes have been higher in the markets until within the last week, than they have perhaps ever been known at this season.

Although flax has been an abundant crop this year, yet the prices keep up, and the demand for exportation is considerable.

The weather has been as favourable for saving flaxseed as could be desired, and its quality, where proper attention was paid to it, is extremely good.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PERHAPS nothing more clearly shows the languid state of trade at present, than the little stir in American produce. With a war commenced, and no prospect of a peace, except through a protracted and perhaps difficult negotiation, little is doing in the way of speculation, on the probability of a rise under such circumstances. The rage for speculation which so unjustifiably seized the mercantile world in 1808, is abated, and speculators having then suffered so much, and having since been so frequently disappointed in expected advances, have learned more caution. Now and then, to aid some scheme of adventure, the revived spirit of speculation is at work, in a solitary instance or two, at the old head quarters at Liverpool, and reports totally inconsistent with facts and probability are raised, which are believed for a day, by the credulity of the people, always the dupes of flying rumours, but peculiarly so in the case of the war with America, which they seem resolved to disbelieve, contrary to the evidence of their senses.

A curious instance lately occurred, of the cullibility of a large city, which affords peculiar advantages for carrying on a deception with an appearance of plausibility, especially when credulity is a national failing. O'Brien and Lynch, of London, have lately become bankrupts, and it came out on their examination, that they had expended £2,400 in advertising their shop for the sale of linens, as being a warehouse of a large company, the Irish Linen Company, or the Belfast Linen Company, and that their assignee continued similar puffing advertisements to procure a higher value for the premises, by appearing to transfer the interests of this imaginary company. They ad-